FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Pact Forces To Hold Exercises in CSSR in Sep [DPA] AA 1
Briefs: Officers Meeting AA 1

BULGARIA

BCP CC Conveys Greetings at ZANU-PF Congress C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Aug]
USSR Black Sea Fleet Unit Departs For Home C 2
Zhivkov Meets Leading Scientists in Varna C 2
Briefs: Balev Meets Soviet Official; C 3
Departing Algerian, Ethiopian Envoys;
Professor Gindev Dies

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague TV on Foreign Reaction to Reagan Joke D 1
UNIDO Conference Focuses on Developing Countries D 2
[Janto in Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Aug]
Chnoupek Begins Talks With Danish Counterpart D 3
Topics of Meetings D 4
Soviet Doctors, Nurses Working in Nicaragua D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Aug]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Harsh Reaction to Reagan Remark Continues E 1
SEW Statement E 1
Not 'Harmless Joke' E 1
Correction to Reagan Comment on Bombing USSR E 2
Negotiations on FRG Cultural Agreement Continue E 2
[DPA]

HUNGARY

U.S. Press Analyzes Reagan Foreign Policy F 1
Reaction to Reagan Bombing Joke Continues F 1
Jesting Intolerable F 1
No Joking Matter F 2
["(G)" in NEPSZAVA 14 Aug]
National Bank Official on Credit Agreements F 2

POLAND

Reagan Joke Draws Domestic, Foreign Reaction G 1
Indignation 'Played Down' G 1
Casts Doubt on Intentions G 1
[Boniecka in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 14 Aug]

CDU's Czaja's Article Contains Arrogant Claims G 2
Conditioning of Relations G 2
Indicative of Revanchist Aims G 2
Joint Communique on PRK's Chan Si Visit G 3
[SPK]
Former Szczecin Strike Leader Released 15 August [AFP] G 6
Jaruzelski Urges People To Resolve Own Problems G 7
Sociopolitical Committee Hears Reports 15 August G 7
Government Views Harvest, Rural Supplies G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11/12 Aug]
Unsatisfactory Health Education Standards Viewed G 9
Ecumenical Delegation Returns From USSR Visit G 9

ROMANIA

Return Home of Olympic Team Downplayed H 1
[Wiesner on Mainz ZDF Television]
Trade Policy Undergoing 'Structural Change' H 1
[KYODO]
State Council Decree Makes 25 August Holiday H 2
Ceausescu Grants Interview to Swiss Daily H 2
Briefs: Ceausescu Receives New Ambassadors H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

U.S. Ambassador's Speech to UNIDO Attacked I 1
[Masanovic in DELO 10 Aug]
Reportage on Australian Foreign Minister's Visit I 2
Hayden Visits Vojvodina I 2
Concludes Visit 15 Aug I 2
Australia Doing Little To Stop Hostile Emigres I 3
[Mandzuka in BORBA 13 Aug]
Djuranovic Receives Libyan Chief of Staff I 4
Ljubicic Speaks on Political Security Situation I 4
[Pilcevic in POLITIKA 11 Aug]
Presidency, Presidium Discuss Foreign Liquidity I 5

PACT FORCES TO HOLD EXERCISES IN CSSR IN SEP

LD150940 Hamburg DPA in German 0847 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Prague, 15 Aug (DPA) -- The Warsaw Pact will hold exercises in the CSSR in the first half of September involving a force of approximately 60,000 men. All Warsaw Pact states with the exception of Romania will take part in the exercises, it was reported in the Czechoslovak capital on Wednesday.

BRIEFS

OFFICERS MEETING -- On Friday, political officers of the Air Force/Air Defense of the National People's Army discussed questions of internationalist education together with Soviet and Polish comrades-in-arms in the Berger unit. Friendship meetings and excursions to the "regiment next door" are planned. Officers of the Berger unit reported how the collectives are competing for the highest results in political and combat training on the 35th anniversary of the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

BCP CC CONVEYS GREETINGS AT ZANU-PF CONGRESS

AU141911 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] Harare, 12 Aug (BTA) -- The Second Congress of the African National Union of Zimbabwe-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] ended today. Over 6,000 delegates from nine provincial party organizations attended. Delegations from a number of communist and workers parties and from African countries' political parties were also present at the Congress.

A delegation from the BCP was headed by Krum Vasilev, member of the BCP Central Committee, who read a BCP greetings message to the Congress.

The Bulgarian delegation leader conveyed the most sincere militant greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee to the delegates at the Second Congress of ZANU-PF, as well as on behalf of all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. As your sincere friends, with all our hearts we wish you successful and fruitful work at this highest and most responsible party forum, the greeting reads.

We have listened with attention and interest to the accountability report of the ZANU-PF Central Committee read by the chairman of the party, the outstanding fighter for national independence and social progress, Comrade Robert Mugabe, the BCP Central Committee greeting message points out. Comrade Mugabe made a detailed analysis of the hitherto achieved successes in his report and mapped out the basic trends of the country's future development along the path of social changes for the further development, consolidation, and intensification of the country's national and economic independence.

The greeting further describes the successes of Bulgaria achieved throughout the 40 years of socialist construction. The greeting message notes that the ZANU-PF congress is taking place in a complicated international atmosphere, at a time of tension provoked by the trend followed by the most aggressive and reactionary circles of imperialism, above all, by those in the United States.

Africa occupies an important place in the global strategic plans of the United States for world domination, the greeting message says. In rendering political and military assistance to racist and dictatorial regimes, the United States is pursuing the goal of destabilizing the independent African countries and removing progressive governments, as well as restoring its political and economic positions on this continent, in the long run.

Southern Africa is a particularly dangerous hotbed of tension. The racist regime of Pretoria, with the open assistance of the United States and in gross violation of worldwide public opinion, continues the illegal occupation of Namibia and is sowing death and destruction in the neighboring African countries. The Pretoria regime is threatening peace and security not only in that area, but throughout the world, the greeting message stresses. The message points out that true peace and security in the area of southern Africa can be achieved only when the disgraceful system of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa is eliminated and the repressive military machinery of the racists destroyed, machinery which the United States is using as a striking force to achieve its own goals.

The present-day complicated international situation demands from all anti-imperialist and antiwar forces an even more resolute struggle for decisively averting the danger of thermonuclear war and bringing the aggressive plans of imperialism to failure. We highly appreciate the active and constructive policy conducted by the Republic of Zimbabwe and its contribution to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid, the consolidation of world peace, and greater understanding and cooperation among peoples, the greeting states.

The greeting message further confirms our irrevocable solidarity with the frontline states courageously opposing the aggressive actions of the South African racists in defending and consolidating their political and economic independence. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as in the past, will continue to render comprehensive assistance and support to the national liberation movements -- the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization -- which are waging a just struggle for the national and social liberation of their people as the sole legitimate representatives of their peoples, the BCP Central Committee greetings message points out.

Relations of sincere friendship and cooperation exist between the BCP and the ZANU-PF. The meetings held between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe in 1978, 1979, and 1981 represent a sound political basis for the development of these relations.

The leader of the Bulgarian party delegation stated in closing his address: "I would like to declare on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of its general secretary personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, that we will continue to do everything within our power to develop and strengthen the cooperation between the BCP and ZANU-PF, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe, to the benefit of our two friendly peoples, in the interest of our joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for the preservation and consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation among all peoples on our planet."

USSR BLACK SEA FLEET UNIT DEPARTS FOR HOME

AU142000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The naval unit of the USSR Black Sea Fleet, which visited Bulgaria on the occasion of Bulgarian Navy Day, departed for the USSR.

At Varna port, the Soviet crews led by Admiral Aleksey Kalinin were seen off by Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander of the Bulgarian Navy, leaders of the okrug and the city, admirals, officers, and citizens. Military honors were presented.

ZHIVKOV MEETS LEADING SCIENTISTS IN VARNA

AU151548 Sofia BTA in English 0712 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 15 (BTA) -- The traditional meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, with outstanding Bulgarian scientists was held here last night.

At the meeting there were discussed measures for raising scientific work to the level of today's world indices as well as problems related to stepping up the intensification of scinetific research. Mr Todor Zhivkov dwelt on the major problems being faced by the Bulgarian science at the present stage of social development. He outlined the paramount tasks to be resolved in order to increase the contribution of the Bulgarian scientific community in developing the techno-scientific progress, for the further building of the developed socialist society.

Touching on some international issues, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the greater role of the scientists for safeguarding peace, for creating an atmosphere of friendship and confidence in international relations.

BRIEFS

BALEV MEETS SOVIET OFFICIAL -- Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met outstanding Soviet scholar Ivan Frolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Academy Presidium Scientific Council on Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology. The meeting took place in Varna on 8 August 1984. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Thoughts were exchanged in connection with expanding cooperation between Bulgarian and Soviet scientific workers and in research on problems of the scientific-technological revolution as well as on the application of its results and achievements in the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and the USSR. Niko Yajhiel, chairman of the Bulgarian Sociological Association, attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 84 p 6 AU]

DEPARTING ALGERIAN, ETHIOPIAN ENVOYS -- Deva Baglodi Rao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Bulgaria and vice doyen of the diplomatic corps in Sofia, gave a farewell reception at the Sofia VIP Hotel last night on the occasion of the forthcoming final departure of Mohammed Bouzada, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic to Bulgaria. The cocktail reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by high-ranking officals from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also among those present at the reception. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 84 p 6 AU] Chudomir Aleksandrov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received individually Abdi Buta Tesfaye, Ethiopian ambassador to Bulgaria, and Mohammed Bouzada, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with their final departure from the country. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 84 AU]

PROFESSOR GINDEV DIES -- Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Following a long and grave illness, Prof Dr Panayot Atanasov Gindev died at the age of 63. He was an alternate member of the CC of the BPC, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and first deputy rector of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management with the CC of the BCP. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 10 Aug 84 AU]

PRAGUE TV ON FOREIGN REACTION TO REAGAN'S JOKE

LD152223 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The foreign press commentaries show that the U.S. President and his advisers are unable to quiet the wave of indignation evoked by the remark of the head of state to the effect that he has outlawed Russia and that the bombing will start in five minutes.

[Begin Reagan recording in English] My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I signed legislation that would outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes. [end recording]

Reagan's joke was described by practically all media as perverse. The only exception perhaps is Springer's DIE WELT, which tried to excuse Reagan by saying he likes harsher sorts of jokes. A demonstration took place in Hamburg in front of the U.S. Consulate. Herbert Mies, German Communist Party chairman, demanded that Chanellor Kohl launch a protest in Washington because the weapons that Washington counts on for opening a nuclear apocalypse are deployed in the FRG. Peace movement representative Uta Ranke-Heinemann, a prominent candidate of the peace list for the elections to the West German Bundestag, said: Reagan only said what is in his mind and what has been the long-time aim of U.S. military police.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] U.S. media continue to publish critical reactions to Reagan's remark about bombing the USSR. All today's dailies report the reactions of the Soviet media, which register concern with this sort of joking by the head of the United States. The media also quote the negative reaction of Western media to Reagan's comment, which some described as irresponsible. Mondale, the U.S. Democratic presidential nominee, said that the whole world listens to Reagan's words and he should be careful what he ways. I remember 1981 and 1982, said Mondale, when Reagan spoke about preemptory first strikes and the possibility of winning a limited nuclear war. The President should be very careful with his words.

[Second unidentified speaker] The comment of the President evoked the greatest concern in Western Europe. The commentary of the press [words indistinct] SPD says that the comment is full of cynicism and hatred and very clearly reflects the convinctions of the U.S. President. It characterizes Reagan as a man who laughs at the possibility of mass genocide and is hardly aware of whether he is shooting a horror movie or is the head of a superpower. The daily SEMLEN ZELTUNG says that everybody who so willingly opened the door to U.S. first strike missiles should think about these words.

[Third unidentified speaker] The London TIMES says in today's front-page that a year ago at the pre-election gathering in London during the parliamentary election, a hired actor exclaimed from the rostrum for the amusement of fanatic Conservative youths: Let us bomb Russia. Now the U.S. President repeats the same joke, says THE TIMES, but the difference is that the British actor had no authority to start bombing the USSR, but the U.S. President does. This gives the whole episode a chilling content and it is rather dangerous because it is difficult to make out when he's joking and when he isn't, says THE TIMES. [end recording]

A Soviet writer, Genrikh Borovik commented on Reagan's remark on Soviet television. He said: This comment expresses the idea that so doggedly obsesses the President. It is not necessary to study the history of illness to be albei to follow the stages of its development. We all remember them well.

About 3 years ago Reagan publically expressed a big claim: The USSR is behind all disorders in the world. The simplicity -- and I am using a mild word -- of the President's view on the issues of international life surprised the most hard-line anti-Soviet groups. Afterwards, the U.S. President proclaimed the USSR the realm of evil and declared a crusade against us. I am not even mentioning statements such as the possibility of preemptory nuclear strikes agaisnt Russia, about victory in limited nuclear war, and so on. Finally -- in an election year when the media, which serves him, calls the President more mature, wiser and a defender of peace and understanding between nations -- he again says what is in his mind: to outlaw Russia and to start bombing in 5 minutes. Presumably, this is in fun. In reality, he revaled a secret dream. As U.S. Senator Hart said, this joke expressed the real thinking of the U.S. President.

Naturally the world realizes that the path from the dream of the U.S. President to its implementation is filled with many obstacles. We must believe that there are people in the United States, and even close to the President, who would explain to him that Soviet Russia has been outlawed many times since 1917, yet it exists and flourishes, and it will go on existing and flourishing. Perhaps they will explain that the idea to do away with the USSR by force could not be implemented 40 years ago nor will it be successful in the future.

Still there are reasons for concern. It is said that the standard of somebody's humor corresponds to the level of his thinking. If this is really the case, are not both too low for a president of such a big country?

UNIDO CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AU151312 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Aug 84 p 4

[Jozef Janto commentary: "Cooperation Is the Only Path"]

[Text] The objective of the Fourth General Conference of the UN Organization for Industrial Development (UNIDO), being held in Vienna with the participation of representatives from 135 countries, is to speed up the industrialization of the developing countries. The conference has been addressed by delegates from socialist, developing, and capitalist states, who have presented their views on ways of overcoming the present economic backwardness of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and of forestalling even greater difficulties that might arise if current problems are not dealt with.

Difficulties abound -- disease, starvation, epidemics, a high morality rate resulting from undernourishment or outright hunger, illiteracy... Their main roots lie in economic backwardness, a direct product of colonial serfdom and, subsequently, neocolonialist exploitation by Western capitalist states.

In the mid-seventies, when the majority of the developing countries realized that the inherited problems could not be done away with by simply declaring political independence, but that it was essential to gain economic independence from the supranational monopolies as well, the developing countries were registering relatively high industrial growth rates. this gave rise to the assumption that in only 25 years they might account for 25 percent of the world's industrial output. Yet it is now becoming apparent that this share will be 10 percent smaller. Why? For an entire decade now (with brief exceptions) the West has been struck by an economic crisis. Individual capitalist countries are trying to overcome this crisis at the expense of others (the United States, for example, at the expense of Western Europe), but, above all, all of them together are trying to accomplish this at the expanse of the developing countries.

A strong, insidious weapon used by the West in this uneven struggle is the high financial credits it has granted to many countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the high interest rates being charged in the United States and some other countries. To enable the developing countries to repay their debts and the interest on them, the West is "generously" allowing them to reschedule their debts and offering them new credits. All this is taking place on the basis of large-scale blackmail and concessions in the political and social spheres, the result of which has been, inter alia, a dramatic reduction of living standards in many developing countries.

Without even blushing, representatives of the United States and other Western states have been declaring at the UNIDO conference in Vienna that the problems of the developing countries supposedly can only be resolved by the capitalist market economy. They suppressed or "failed to notice" the economic successes those developing states have already achieved, or are gradually achieving; the transition to a plan-based economic system, and not allowing themselves to be lured into accepting indigestible tid bits of Western financial credits but, in developing their economies (and educating cadres for science and the economy), pursuing cooperation with the socialist countries. The suppression of these facts stems from the fear that other developing countries, might also go over to the planned economy system.

Indeed, the prerequisite for the developing countries extricating themselves from backwardness is in granting them effective and selfless assistance. This is pointed out in the joint statement of delegations from the socialist countries, disseminated at the Vienna conference at the end of last week as an official UNIDO document. In the document, the Warsaw Pact states condemned the militarist policy force and confrontation in international relations and offered the only alternative -- a broad development of equal international cooperation. The transition from the arms race to disarmament and a radical reduction of military expenditures will effectively help not only the developing countries but, in fact, all of mankind. The socialist countries once again demonstrated the importance they attribute to the policy of detente, cooperation (including economic cooperation), and selfless, effective support for the economies of the developing countries. However, instead of at least partially making amends for what it has caused and returning to the people of the developing countries part of the riches it has literally pillaged in their countries, the West wants to profit further at their expense.

CHNOUPEK BEGINS TALKS WITH DANISH COUNTERPART

LD151305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Copenhagen today for an official visit of the Kingdom of Denmark. After his arrival by air, Czechoslovak-Danish talks opened in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building. Their focus is an exchange of views on possibilities for the further development of economic relations between the two countries. Czechoslovak and Danish Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen will also exchange views during their talks on topical questions of international development and will acquaint each other with their governments' standpoints on key current issues, above all, strengthening international security and peace in the world.

Topics of Meeting

LD152124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Talks began in Copenhagen today between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Denmark. The talks concerned bilateral relations and relevant questions of current world development, particularly in Europe. The ministers exchanged opinions on the current level of Czechoslovak-Danish relations, and agreed that they contribute to the strengthening of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. They praised the importance of political dialogue between the representatives of the two countries and stated with satisfaction that good will exists for its further continuation and development.

The ministers paid particular attention to the prospects for economic cooperation and noted some possibilities for deepening it on both sides.

In the forefront of the exchange of views on the international situation were basic questions of the present, the averting of the danger of a nuclear confrontation, [word indistinct] of security and trust on the European Continent, and continued peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and Bohuslav Chnoupek also confirmed firn [words indistinct] to continue their efforts in search of effective [word indistinct] the prevention of political and military confrontation, and stressed that in the current complicated international situation, the strengthening of the process of international detente assumes particular importance.

The ministers stated that despite differing standpoints on certain key questions of international life and ways for improving it, (?not only) in the sphere of nuclear arms in Europe, there are prerequisities for a joint search for ways to consolidate world peace, international security, and equal international cooperation.

SOVIET DOCTORS, NURSES WORKING IN NICARAGUA

WA151800 [Editorial Report] -- Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 August, page 7 carries a photograph of a Soviet nurse who has been working in Nicaragua for the last two years. The caption under the picture mentions the presence in Nicaragua of "a number of Soviet physicians and health service workers who not only help treat the sick but most of all, pass their experiences on to their Nicaraguan colleagues."

HARSH REACTION TO REAGAN REMARK CONTINUES

SEW Statement

LD151736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] West Berlin 15 Aug (ADN) -- The SEW Executive Bureau on Wednesday (15 August) issued the following statement on the outbursts of the U.S. President:

"The recording made by radio reporters of the U.S. President's remark that he would begin bombing Russia in 5 minutes sounds like a declaration of war. It shows so much irresponsibility and hatred toward the enemy that it chills one's spine. The White House refers to this microphone test as a mishap. However, this monstrosity must not be played down as a mishap or a joke, we do not distinguish between test and performance, we adhere to the spoken word. The phrase used by the man who leads the United States leaves no room for illusions about Washington's policy. It confirms that the true character of the Reagan administration's policy has not changed; it aims at destroying the 'empire of evil', as Reagan in his aggressive crusading manner likes to call the USSR.

Reagan's words must be weighed carefully. They weigh heavily on the scales. If someone cannot control his words, can he control his acts? If someone cannot keep his tongue in check, will he be able to control his finger at the trigger of the Pershing II and cruise missiles? Words express thoughts. Someone who thinks like President Reagan is prepared to act on the doctrine of a nuclear conflict limited to Europe. If one wishes to banish the danger of war, one must realize where the threat lies. Everyone should listen closely to what this U.S. President is saying. The latest insight into the malicious mode of thought and action by aggressive U.S. imperialism dramatically shows where to look for the causes of the aggravated international situation and who really threatens peace.

Everyone who perceives peace as a vital necessity and not as something to pay lip service to, must simply distance himself from such words, thinking, and cynicism. A nuclear war would engulf all of us. Anyone who fails to distance himself from such thinking may be blamed for proceeding in Reagan's style and deserves no confidence. In the view of the SEW, the only answer to the frightening events surrounding the U.S. President, whose power has taken tangible form with nuclear first-strike weapons on FRG soil, is that the forces of peace must act still more powerfully, in greater concert, and in a coalition of reason; they must more closely rally together and press ahead with the "our city against nuclear weapons" drive.

Not 'Harmless Joke'

LD152129 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The recent remark by the U.S. President about bombing the Soviet Union continues to give rise to outraged reaction. Hardly anyone is inclined to regard Reagan's alleged joke as harmless. In the United States, too, many place the President's remark in a political context. Here is Joerg Otto from Washington.

Prominent members of the Democratic Party expressed criticism at the beginning of the week. Presidential candidate Walter Mondale recalled that at the beginning of its period in office, the Reagan administration considered a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union and believed that a nuclear war could be waged and won. To this extent, the President may have said what he really thinks, said Senator Gary Hart. Reverend Jesse Jackson called on the Republican Party to condemn Reagan's remark. Dr Sydney Alexander, chairman of the organization Physicians for Social Responsibility, protested in a telegram to the President. He was appalled, he stressed, that Reagan should joke about the destruction of 200 million people. Such a remark was no joke, particularly when made by someone whose first duty was to perserve peace. Trade unionists have also spoken up. Their spokesmen have emphasized that nuclear war is too serious to joke about.

It is hardly a coincidence that the attitude expressed in the scandalous remark of the President also finds its way into the electoral program of the Republican Party. The 68-page draft was drawn up without prior discussion by a group of arch-conservative party members behind closed doors. Demands by realistic-thinking Republicans, who among other things called for statements in the document on arms limitation, were not taken into account. Instead, all the arms programs of the Reagan administration and its policy of intervention in Central America are strongly supported. It is true that this time they have abstained from including the demand for total military superiority over the Soviet Union in the electoral platform, but that is more a question of formulation than content. The policy of military strength continues to be anchored in the party program, while the freezing of nulcear weapons is categorically rejected. The introduction of new destabilizing weapons systems is approved, including space weapons and the controversial MX missiles, which have military value only if a nuclear first strike is being planned. In view of such facts, it is difficult to regard the latest remark by President Reagan about bombing the Soviet Union as a harmless joke. The United States Government is therefore called on here, too, to demonstrate more responsibility for the fate of mankind than it currently does.

CORRECTION TO REAGAN COMMENT ON BOMBING USSR

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Reagan Comment on Bombing USSR Draws Criticism," and subheaded "'Joke' Reveals 'True' Ideas," published in the 15 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 1, second paragraph, line three:

...I have just signed legislation outlawing Russia for good. Bombing starts in... (changing "extermination" to "outlawing").

NEGOTIATIONS ON FRG CULTURAL AGREEMENT CONTINUE

LD161102 Hamburg DPA in German 0833 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] East Berlin, 16 Aug (DPA) -- The negotiations over a cultural agreement between the two German states were continued on Thursday. A spokesman of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR said in response to questions that the head of the permanent mission, State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam, met on Thursday morning with Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Kurt Nier in East Berlin. The last round of the negotiations, which were resumed last September after an 8-year gap, took place in July.

U.S. PRESS ANALYZES REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD151723 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] At the convention of the Republican Party, due in Dallas next week, there has been an increasing assessment of President Reagan's policy in the American press. [sentence as heard] Laszlo Pinter with an analysis for International Newsroom:

With the approach of the presidential election, the tone of the campaign has necessarily become sharper. Some analyses display serious anxiety and even panic. The diplomatic and military policy specialists of THE WASHINGTON POST evaluate Mr Reagan's foreign policy as a failure and point out that the consequence was the largest-scale military expansion ever in peacetime and the complete collapse of the disarmament talks. Here it's worth recalling that after the relaxation of the cold war tension, six American Presidents had talks with the Soivet Union and, as a result, important and still valid agreements were concluded. However, this development was drastically interrupted by the Reagan administration, which placed blind anti-Sovietism and the achievement of military superiority in the center of its foreign policy program.

Recently, it seems that the tone used by the White House has been modified, but the analysts of THE WASHINGTON POST consider this modified tone to be the result of the messages and dissatisfaction expressed by some West European leaders. President Reagan's recent off-the cuff statement prior to a radio microphone test was not considered a joke in Western Europe. Obviously President Reagan did not expect this to be taped, but he did remark that he had approved legislation to outlaw the Soviet Union and the United States would begin bombing the Soviet Union in 5 minutes.

In Washington, this incident stirred up an unpleasant scandal, as the Democrats have well utilized the President's slip of the tongue and the West European echo has been similarly (?pained). The West German Social Democratic Party, for example, has expressed the opinion that today, when the fear of the possibility of a nuclear war is increasing throughout the world, the question arises whether an American President who can make such a joke is capable of working for peace. On their part, the analysts of THE WASHINGTON POST seemed to be of the view that during the Reagan administration's three-and-a-half years in office a backlog of failures has piled up, creating a stalemate which will place a very heavy burden on the new president who wins the election.

The American critics of Mr Reagan's foreign policy are calling for a far-going change in attitutdes, and instead of trundling on blindly, there should be a return to a policy which gives priority to the cause of disarmament and expresses a readiness to engage in serious talks with the Soviet Union.

REACTION TO REAGAN BOMBING JOKE CONTINUES

Jesting Intolerable

LD151741 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The presidential joke over the weekend is discussed by one of the most prestigious U.S. papers. There are many things that an American president may not do; for instance, he may not jest about nuclear bombings, THE WASHINGTON POST, editorial declares today. According to the writer, jesting such as this is not tolerated either in the United States or abroad.

The reason for this is that only the current President has it in his power to send the bombs on their way, and this power also means that responsibility is his, too. Reagan, with his hair-raising joke, has cast doubt precisely on whether he takes his responsible function seriously, THE WASHINGTON POST editorial points out.

No Joking Matter

AU161024 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 14 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by "(G)": "The President Makes a Joke"]

[Text] Prior to Reagan's recent radio speech, he was asked for a microphone test. During the test, Reagan said the following, verbatim: "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that we have signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes."

This is not some kind of ill-intentioned fabrication. It actually happened. When the statement leaked out, however, the White House officially qualified the presidential words as "a joke," saying they were not intended for the public.

Following this more than embarrassing affair, they recall in Washington that during an earlier microphone test for a radio speech, Reagan also made deeply insulting declarations about the leaders of the Polish Government.

The President, it seems, likes jokes. Let this be on his own head. Who is joking with what is already a question of taste, of course. A French proverb says: "The style -- the man." However, this kind of style is little appreciated by peace-loving humanity.

The Republicans' opponents in the election campaign have already fully exploited this particular joviality of the President. Mondale, presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, declared: "Nuclear war is by no means a subject that can be made fun of."

We can only agree with this.

We agree all the more because, to our knowledge, the President has not yet mentioned the word "peace" in the course of microphone tests.

NATIONAL BANK OFFICIAL ON CREDIT AGREEMENTS

LD151442 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2035 GMT on 14 August, in its "Risk" economics magazine program, carried a 30-minute report by the program's presenter, Lajoz Cubsci, from the Forum Hotel in Budapest on the conclusion of two international credit agreements on 19 July. The report consists of recorded interviews with the bankers who arranged the two loans, worth $385 million and $100 million, respectively.

The first interviewee is a vice president of the World Bank, not identified by name, who praises the Hungarian Government for its positive handling of the 1982 credit crisis by undertaking short-term loans and launching new initiatives in running the economy. He is followed by Arab and Japanese bankers, who say that they were pleased to finance credits for Hungary. This is followed by a recording of Gubcsi's interview with Janos Fekete, first deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Bank:

[Gubcsi] "Mr Fekete, what do we use these loans for?

[Fekete, in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] "We primarily use them for well-known investments in our future plans. First and foremost, we would like to increase investments in produce for export. We will also use it for certain energy-saving investments.

[Gubcsi] "Don't you feel that the 1982 financial crisis that affected us in a very unpleasant way might be repeated?

[Fekete] "No, I don't think so.

[Gubcsi] "Why not?

[Fekete] "Because the Hungarian Government passed measures to improve the balance in good time. Today we are working in much better conditions than in 1982, when we had to face a liquidation, that is, a payments crisis. Our policy is to settle our bills promptly, and we can also see the powerful factor that our political stability has provided all these years. We could show the world that in the last resort our government is able to take unpleasant and unpopular measures if required.

[Gubcsi] "How do you explain the fact that so many banks, from every corner of the world, are prepared to grant us loans?

[Fekete] "I think there are two reasons. The first is the excellent idea initiated by the World Bank demonstrating that it is responding to the world's current financial problems. Various international organizations, including the World Bank, are coordinating their financial resources and linking them to the financial resources of commercial banks. Having done this, they jointly enter the financial market as creditors. This is one possible answer to the world's financial problems. The other reason is that the Hungarian economy is proceeding along the correct path. Everybody who knows anything about economics recognizes and appreciates this."

Gubcsi then asks unidentified American bankers about their problems in recovering money from South American debtors and whether they would supervise how their loans are spent in Hungary. Gubcsi also questions Fekete on this issue:

[Gubcsi] "Mr Fekete, what is your view of supervision? Are we being checked in the use of these credits or not?

[Fekete] "I am afraid our creditors are not as rigorous as we are in supervising the utilization of these loans. Creditors throughout the world must have a sense of security and need to pay attention to what is being done with their money. On the other hand, we do not prescribe special restrictions for Hungarian enterprises as to how they should utilize these sums. These resources should be used in the same way as loans contracted from Hungarian banks. For instance, we have long been applying export-backing credits, and we very rigorously control the utilization of these loans. With the contracting of these current loans, we will strictly ensure that enterprises use these credits for the production of those goods for which they have been earmarked and on which we have agreed with the World Bank."

The program ends with a general discussion among participants concerning prospects on international financial markets, expressing the hope that debtor countries' payments problems will be solved.

REAGAN JOKE DRAWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN REACTION

Indignation 'Played Down'

LD152222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] It transpires from the latest reports from Washington that the White House is trying to play down at all costs the wave of indignation that has engulfed the United States and other countries, particularly West European states, in connection with Ronald Reagan's irresponsible prank. As is known, during a microphone test, he supposedly announced the bombing of the USSR.

The U.S. daily THE WASHINGTON POST, commenting on this provocative joke, said jokes of this kind are hair-raising.

Political commentaries emphasize that this joke may yet have adverse effects on Reagan's election campaign as well as on the already very strained Soviet-American relations.

Casts Doubt on Intentions

AU160959 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Aug 84 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "Was It Only a Slip?]

[Text] On Monday [13 August], all the agencies of the world reported the stupendous slip, or as others put it, "joke," that President Reagan permitted himself to make while testing a microphone before recording his weekly radio statement, this time from Santa Barbara. He said: "Fellow Americans, I am pleased to announce that I have just signed legislation outlawing Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes." Although it is plain that these two sentences were not intended for the public, they were immediately snatched up by the mass media and shocked America. How can a president and leader of a great power permit himself to make such irresponsible jokes, his countrymen ask, and at a time when the results of public opinion polls confirm the public's great concern about the bad state of the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union?

REUTER says that White House Spokesman Larry Speakes and other Reagan advisers are embarrassed and concerned about the effects of this slip and its influence on Reagan's election campaign. This is because if such jokes come to the President's mind, then serious doubts arise, even among his supporters, as to whether he is indeed treating the issues of war, peace, and tensions in East-West relations lightly.

Reagan's opponents, who treat his recent slip as a "gift" to the Democrats, can take advantage of it to argue that all Reagan's fine, officially spoken words on peace, and the recent softening of his anti-Soviet rhetoric are a cover for his cynicism and hostility toward the USSR.

This is particularly so because behind the U.S. President's words -- both his official statements as well as what was said during the microphone test -- there is a definite policy to achieve a record-breaking budget increase and develop military potential, an aim to obtain strategic supremacy over the USSR, and discriminatory economic measures against the socialist states. Slips made by politicians give us a great deal to think about...

CDU'S CZAJA'S ARTICLE CONTAINS ARROGANT CLAIMS

Conditioning of Relations

LD151721 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 15 Aug 84

["The Inadmissible From Herbert Czaja" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Bonn, August 15 -- West German ruling Christian Democratic Party's (CDU) figure and leader of the so-called Union of the Expelled Herbert Czaja must have clearly felt irritated by the socialist countries' criticism of the recent upsurge of revanchist and revisionist trends in the Federal Republic of Germany. Writing for his party's official bulletin DEUTSCHLAND UNION DIENST, he abandoned his usual revanchist attire, taking on the role of a champion of the West Germany's superpower style dictate towards Poland and other socialist countries, for the first put in such an arrogant way [as received].

Dead sure of his country's economic strength and position within NATO, Czaja has urged that economic cooperation and finance and credit relations with the socialist states, chiefly Poland, be conditioned on the latter's meeting of a whole package of openly revanchist and impudent claims. In other words, Czaja would like to buy with West German marks Poland's silence over matters essential for her, such as the fresh outgrowth of revanchism in the FRG or that country's getting free from bans on production of offensive weapons.

Nothing short of a peak of arrogance was Czaja's demand that to have economic cooperation with West Germany -- Poland should accept Bonn's postulated right to soak up the GDR along with Poland's own western territories.

He also called for an "agreement with Western allies" over the claim towards Poland and other socialist states, which is to say he would like to make those claims into part of NATO's joint policy.

Czaja and his likes can hardly be expected to learn anything and they have turned a blind eye to the fact that sovereign socialist states will always reject attempts to interfere in their internal affairs and will firmly stigmatize all revanchist strivings.

Poland has special reasons for concern over the growing wave of revanchism in West Germany. Attempts to bargain from Poland any sort of "counter-services" -- that Czaja has in mind -- for West German loans are only ridiculous, and demonstrate nothing beside infatuation and lack of political realism. The only thing to do now is hope that the West German Government sees it all in a different way, according to official elucidations by its representatives.

Indicative of Revanchist Aims

LD151734 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 15 Aug 84

["True Face Unveiled" -- PAP headline; by PAP editor]

[Text] Warsaw, August 15 -- In his article for the official bulletin of the ruling West German Christian Democracy, with all brutality and arrogance typical of nationalists of his kind, Herbert Czaja shouted out to us, Poles, aloud what many others in West Germany, having just as much to say, think in their minds or talk in closed circles while being careful not to give one more argument to the outer opinion which is always watching attentively all the developments in the FRG in the awareness of its grave importance for the situation in central Europe and the fates of the understanding, peace and security of nations.

This time Czaja threw off all the disguise, giving us, Poles, and all those who may have still harbored any illusions about it, an excellent practical lesson of the ideas and aims of the people on revanchist positions, and what is more: those who have some say in the FRG.

What we heard this time was more than Czaja's customary hypocritical assurances of the good will on the part of people from the Landsmannschaften, the alleged groundlessness of the Polish criticisms or fears (often ascribed to us to prove the Poles' alleged weakness).

We heard a new version of the Reagan policy of economic blackmail and retorion [as received] from one feeling strong and making a show of it to everyone.

What is more, Czaja makes it clear to us that we, Poles, have a wrong way of reading the 1970 treaty between Poland and West Germany as, according to Czaja and his likes, it not only has never closed but accepts the continuation of an open "entire German question".

Here we have a revanchist leader's interpretation of a stance in which he is not alone though it was him who has most clearly, loudly and openly aired it now.

Arrogance, sense of strength, self-assertiveness and despite for Poles have undone him his mouth. [sentence as recieved]

The timing, place and the press which made Czaga's elucidations available to the public as well as lack of any definitive statements from others to dissociate themselves from the brutal declaration of the Landsmannschaften leader, make it justified to say that as the Federal Republic of Germany grows in strength, there rise the impudence of those who have not accepted the consequences of World War Two, unleashed and lost by Nazi Germany. It is certianly a new quality, truth completely naked.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PRK's CHAN SI VISIT

BK101522 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 10 -- Following is a joint Kampuchea-Poland communique on an official friendship visit made to Poland by a high-ranking Kampuchean party and government delegation led by Premier Chan Si, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP]:

A government delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Poland on August 6-9, 1984 at the invitation of the Government of the Polish People's Republic made by Chairman of the Council of Ministers General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Kampuchean delegation laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier Tomb and visited Warsaw and Gdansk.

During the talks presided over by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chan Si, the two sides exchanged views on the consolidation of the Polish-Kampuchean relations and discussed in length international problems.

The discussions, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, were taken part on the Kampuchean side by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning; Tang Saroem, minister of home and foreign trades, Kong Sam-ol, minister of agriculture; Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to Poland; Kong Korm, deputy foreign minister; Ti Yav, vice minister of planning; and Klot Randi, vice minister of industry; and on the Polish side by Janusz Obodowski, vice premier; Edward Lukosz, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; E. Kucza, deputy foreign minister; and Ludwik Klockowski, Polish ambassador to Kampuchea.

Premier Chan Si informed the Polish side of Kampuchea's progressive transformations under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the improvement of the national economy, the material and cultural life of the Kampuchean people and the success recorded in defending the revolution, independence and sovereignty. He also outlined the Kampuchean first five-year plan for 1986-1990.

The Polish side welcomed the achievements of the Kampuchean people and wished them new successes in defending the revolutionary ideas which ushered in the prospects for constructing a society based on the principle of social justice, democracy and progress.

Premier W. Jaruzelski informed the Kampuchan side of the developments of the situation in Poland and the Polish party and government's activities aimed at overcoming the consequences of the socio-political and economical crisis and realizing a programme of socialist reneval adopted in the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the People's United Workers Party, and confirmed by the National Conference of Delegates.

The Kampuchean side highly valued these activities and expressed conviction that under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the Polish people will defintely overcome the difficulties and make successes in socialist construction.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the Polish-Kampuchean relations, founded on the traditional friendship, would develop favourably in various domains. They noted the existence of possibilities to further strengthen these relations and give them a new qualitative character in conformity with the interests of the two parties and of peace and progress.

W. Jaruzelski and Chan Si firmly condemned the practice of interference, restriction and pressure by the U.S. imperialists and allies regarding Poland and other socialist states.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, the two parties noted with profound concern the escalation of the threat to peace, which is part of the confrontation policy adopted by the U.S. Administration and certain NATO countries to upset the present strategic military equilibrium and ensure unilateral military superiority. This policy -- whose principal elements are violation of accepted norms of behaviour in international political and economic relations, brutal interference in the internal affairs of the socialist and progressive states, exacerbating present tensions and creating new conflicts or crises in different regions of the world -- threatens world peace and harm the vital interests of all nations.

The deployment of medium-range cruise and Pershing missiles in several West European countries constitutes a manifestation of this policy and adds to the threat to the security of the socialist countries and world peace as well.

The two parties expressed full support for the constructive proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries concerning world peace and security, arms limitation, the elimination of tensions, as well as the formulation of relations among states based on mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two parties also expressed support for the proposals made on May 7 by the Warsaw Treaty states to the NATO member states concerning the conclusion of an agreement on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. They highly appreciated the initiative of the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and the president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, K. Chernenko, on the political and military situation in Europe and on relations between nuclear powers.

The two parties pointed to the currency of the socialist states' proposals for an agreement which be effective without delay concerning total and universal ban on all nuclear arms experiments, on the prohibition pf the militarization of outer space and the use of force in space and from space to earth, and on the ban and elimination of chemical weapons.

The two parties underlined that one of the causes of concern is the revanchist trends in the Federal Republic of Germany and the voices that question the territorial and political realities existing since World War II (2).

The two parties underlined the great importance of dialogue and of efforts for a return of the policy of detente and understanding in the world. In this context they noted that one of the expressions of the vitality of the idea of detente and the will for cooperation was the Stockholm conference on correct measures to increase trust and security as well as on disarmament in Europe. Premier Chan Si expressed his approval of Poland's consistent activity and policy to serve peace and cooperation in the world.

The two sides noted that disputes in Southeast Asia could be solved through a political dialogue between states directly involved, without any interference from outside. They held that the application of the constructive proposals made by the PRK, together with the SRV and the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], for a political solution to existing problems in Southeast Asia, might pave the way for normalizing relations, extablishing good neighbourhood relations between the PRK and the other Indochinese countries on the one hand and the ASEAN countries on the other, and for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. W. Jaruzelski and Chan Si condemned hostile acts directed by the imperialists and international reaction at the PRK, and the other Indochinese countries.

During the discussions the two sides noted the important role played by the Non-aligned Movement in maintaining peace and international detente. They expressed support for the struggle of the non-aligned countries against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for establishing a new international economic order in which all states will have equal rights.

The Polish side fully supported efforts made by the PRK to regain the seat due her at the United Nations and in the Non-aligned Movement. Poland and Kampuchea underlined that the decisions of the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the Non-aligned Countries in New Delhi constituted a good basis for the solution of the problems in Southeast Asia.

The two sides condemned the growing military presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean, and expressed support for efforts aimed at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. They approved the peace policy of the Republic of India and its role in the Non-aligned Movement.

The Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea supported the efforts of the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at defending their revolutionary gains, and demanded an end to foreign interference in Afghan affairs. The two sides held that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's initiatives constituted a constructive programme for a political solution to problems about this country.

The two sides called for an immediate stop to the insane war between Iran and Iraq -- two neighbouring countries -- and held that imperialist forces are taking advantage of this unending war to put into effect their schemes of intervention in the region of the Persian Gulf.

The Israeli aggression and the U.S. armed intervention in the Middle East were condemned during the talks.

The two sides called for a prompt, just and general settlement of the situation in that region. They fully supported the new initiative made by the Soviet Union for holding an international conference on the Middle East conducive to the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the territories occupied since 1967, and the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River including the eastern part of Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip.

Examining the present situation in Latin America and the Caribbean region, the two sides were unanimous that the tension in that region was the result of the United States' policy of strength and military intervention. The two sides condemned the occupation of Grenada, the escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the policy of support for unpopular regimes in many countries in that region, the economic blockade, and the resort to other actions against Cuba.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with and support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence, democracy and social progress.

They noted with satisfaction the conclusion during the visit, of an agreement on cultural and techno-scientific cooperation, and of two other agreements, on cooperation between the State Radio and Television Committee of the Polish People's Republic and the General Direction of Radio and Television Broadcasting of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and between the Polish and Kampuchean news agencies.

Premier Chan Si, thanking the Polish Government and people for their warm welcome, invited Gen. W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the P.P.R. Council of Ministers, to pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FORMER SZCZECIN STRIKE LEADER RELEASED 15 AUGUST

NC151418 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 15 (AFP) -- Edmund Baluka, who led the December 1970 strikes in the Szczecin shipyards, was freed today from prison under the recent amnesty, it was announced here.

Mr. Baluka, aged 50, was serving a five-year term in Barczew prison for "anti-state plotting."

Mr. Baluka left Poland after the workers' revolt in the Baltic ports and was granted political asylum in France, where he married a Frenchwoman. He returned to Poland clandestinely in April 1981 and took part in the fight for civil rights by the independent trade union Solidarity.

He was interned after the proclamation of martial law in December 1981 and was formally arrested the following June.

JARUZELSKI URGES PEOPLE TO RESOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

LD151914 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2001 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier and first secretary of the party Central Committee, has paid a visit to Plock and Wloclawek Voivodships. Here is our report: During the afternoon, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski visited several village cooperative [GS] stores, interesting himself in the goods they had to offer. At the store in (?Sikorz) village people complained about supplies.

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] We have embarked on far-reaching decentralization. Let people decide in their localities, on the spot. Let them elect their own authorities in the GS, the people's councils, at parish and voivodship levels. Let them recall their representatives. There are meetings and laws that speak of this. If there are cliques -- and there are, we know -- they must be broken up. But is someone from Warsaw to break them up? It's not possible; there are several thousand parishes in Poland.We can only go to a dozen or so in a year. It must be done by the people themselves. They have the rights to do so. I personally am glad that you speak out sharply. However, you must talk the same way at your meetings, you must draw conclusions. [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE HEARS REPORTS 15 AUGUST

LD151752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Today's session of the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee, chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, heard reports on the implementation of voivodship plans concerning construction of educational premises in 1983. It was agreed that improvements in this area were negligible, relative to 1982. Any tangible improvement in the material base os the Ministry of Education and Upbringing can come after 1986 as a result of implementation of the government's program in this area.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth's National Council's initiative for implementing the nationwide effort to aid schools will have great significance for our educational system. The Sociopolitical Committee decided to submit the proposals to the Government Presidium for Government action with the framework of the nationwide effort to aid schools.

The committee acquainted itself with information on the state of preparations for the 1984-85 school year, assessed the situation in higher educational establishments following elections to governing bodies of these establishments, and discussed the trends of action in higher education in the coming academic year.

Subsequently, committee members familiarized themselves with the analysis of principles for financing works welfare activities organized by socialized workplaces. In the last point on the agenda, the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers heard information about the country's political situation following the Sejm's passage of the Amnesty Act.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS HARVEST, RURAL SUPPLIES

AU151326 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11/12 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports that on 10 August the Council of Ministers studied information on the present harvest and farm produce procurement. This phase of the government session was attended by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and ZSL Supreme Committee Secretary Kazimierz Olesiak.

The weather has complicated farm work in the field, but harvest operations are proceeding efficiently because of good preparatory efforts. Some 90 percent of rape and 30 percent of grains have been harvested, and harvesting operations are reaching their peak. Grain combines and sheath-binders are used most in harvesting operations. About one-third of the grains have been flattened by rain and must be harvested by scythes. The yields of rape and grains promise to be better than expected. The area of grains is larger than in 1983. It is estimated that the procurement of grains and rape will exceed the plan by about 1 million metric tons. So far 700,000 metric tons of rape and 150,000 metric tons of grains have been procured.

The Council of Ministers stressed that it is necessary to ensure that grains are efficiently procured, dried, transported, and stored. The ministers, voivodas, cooperative organizations, and enterprises have been instructed to do everything in their power to fully utilize harvest yields; peremptory orders were issued that there must be no waste whatsoever. Grain procurement points and transportation must work all the time, and alternative storage space for procured grains prepared.

The Council of Ministers praised all harvesters, farm service technicians, and supply workers for their dedicated work in harvesting and storing yields.

Product supply of the light and electro-engineering industries planned for 1984 will not enable us to achieve fully satisfactory progress in the flow of goods for the rural and urban population.

The flow of many types of basic industrial consumer goods to rural areas is more plentiful than in 1983, but since the rural population's cash incomes have also increased, the rural market is still unbalanced. However, obvious improvements have occurred in the sector of electro-engineering products for the rural areas. The supply of many basic lines of farm machines and equipment -- tractors, plows, horse-drawn sowers, cultivators, and other such equipment -- increased last year, but items such as milking equipment, milk refrigeration equipment, equipment to carry water, and spare parts were still in short supply.

Tangible improvements in supplying rural areas with mineral fertilizers have been registered. In 1984 needs in nitrogen and potassium fertilizers will be fully met, and those in phosphorous fertilizers will be met 90 percent.

Compared with 1980, a considerable lag continues in the sale of fodder as a result of numerous restrictions on the import of raw materials and compounds. In the same way, it has been impossible to reach the 1979-80 level of the flow of building materials. The shortage of tarred paper and eternit [asbestos-cement roofing material] is especially acute.

The needs of the rural population for bituminous coal for domestic and production purposes have been fully met. A good situation in coal production has made it possible to increase the supply of coal for farmers from 200 kg to 350 kg in exchange for porkers listed under contract. This year the situation in coal production will also be satisfactory, but difficulties may occur in the supply of coke. The production of coke has slumped because some coking plants have reached the end of their production lives.

The Council of Ministers has instructed ministers to ensure that the flow of goods to rural areas, as stipulated by the 1984 Central Annual Plan, government orders, and operational plans, is fully implemented, and to resort to sanctions to increase the effectiveness of goods transactions covered by central management procedure.

The Council of Ministers listened to explanations concerning cases publicized by the mass media of farmers being prevented from purchasing machines stored in farm equipment bases. The ministers concerned were instructed to present systems-type solutions to the Council of Ministers that will make such practices impossible, and ordered that the people who fail to fulfill their official duties be called on the carpet.

In view of irregularities reported by control bodies in the trade and food economy and the verified cases of waste and bad management, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski instructed the ministers to take determined and stringent action to prevent losses and to devise systems-type solutions that help strengthen the appropriate echelons' correct functioning.

UNSATISFACTORY HEALTH EDUCATION STANDARDS VIEWED

LD152307 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Today's meeting of the Family Affairs Council was devoted to assessing the health situation of our country's population last year. It emerges from an analysis that the main threats to the health and life of the population are largely caused by unfavorable changes in the natural environment and by society's unsatisfactory standard of health education and hygiene. In the opinion of those taking part in the deliberations, specific efforts in this field should include improving working conditions in some plants and combating alcoholism. Many of these postulates will be reflected in laws on health care and social welfare. Attention was drawn to this matter by the council's chairman, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender. The presidium also examined a report on the implementation of the Central Annual Plan for next year.

ECUMENICAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

LD151640 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] After a week's visit to the Soviet Union, a delegation of the Polish Ecumenical Council has returned to Poland. The aim of the group's visit was to familiarize itself with the religious life and activities of USSR churches and to exchange views on the church in a socialist state.

RETURN HOME OF OLYMPIC TEAM DOWNPLAYED

DW151127 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1945 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Hans-Juergen Wiesner report on reception of Romanian Olympic team at Bucharest airport on 14 August over video showing team being welcomed]

[Excerpt] Exactly 4 hours ago tonight, the Romanian Olympic champions arrived at Bucharest airport, tired from lack of sleep during the long flight, but nevertheless happy to be home again. The 123 athletes from the small country of barely 22 million people, the only country of the East bloc that disobeyed Moscow's boycott order, won 20 gold medals, 16 silver, and 17 bronze.

However, it was only a second-class reception -- they were welcomed by family members and fellow athletes. It was cordial, but not the grandiose reception they had anticipated. This demonstrates how great the Romanian party-state leadership's respect is for the irate big brother in Moscow.

The Romanian athletes scored their greatest success ever at Olympic Games -- a total of 54 [as heard] gold, silver, and bronze medals, some of which would otherwise have been claimed by athletes from the Soviet Union and the GDR. However, it is a triumph that the Romanians will not be able to enjoy. The Soviets have already lodged a complaint here in Bucharest because Romanian television's reports on athletic victories reached far into the Ukraine -- reports that made Soviet athletes both angry and sad.

The Bulgarians are also angry at the Romanians because half of Bulgaria watched Bucharest television for the Romanian sports reports. Usually it is the other way around, with the Romanians tuning in Sofia television for Bulgarian entertainment programs.

It is no wonder, then, that today the Romanians are keeping their sports laurels under wraps lest they reap a political crop failure after the fact.

TRADE POLICY UNDERGOING 'STRUCTURAL CHANGE'

OW160505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 16 KYODO -- Romania is now undergoing "a structural change" in its trade policy, importing more raw materials and exporting manufactured goods with high added value, a top Romanian Government official has stated. Constantin Bostina, deputy minister of light industry, said the import voulme remained unchanged but the structure is changing.

"Before, we imported equipment for factories, but now these factories are producing goods, so we have to import raw materials, including coke, iron ore and crude oil for them. It is more effective to import raw materials and increase the exports of processed items, Bostina told KYODO NEWS SERVICE Wednesday at a reception marking the opening of a Romanian exhibition in Tokyo.

"We will stimulate our exports by sending economic missions to various countries," he said.

He singled out aluminium, steel, chemical products, consumer goods, furniture and agricultural products as possible high-added value products for exports.

Romania, suffering from international debts, is giving top priority to expanding exports and reducing imports.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE MAKES 25 AUGUST HOLIDAY

AU142011 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A State Council decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu declaring 25 August 1984 a nonwork day was published today. The decree stipulates that in view of the fact that 25 August is a work day and 23, 24, and 26 August are not, and taking into consideration the desire expressed by many working people's collectives to also have 25 August off and compensate by working on another nonwork day, -- 25 August is declared a nonwork day. Thus, personnel will have off the 4 days between 23 and 26 August.

To compensate for the day off on 25 August 1984, the personnel will work on 19 August in accordance with the established program for each unit.

These provisions do not apply to productive units involved in around-the-clock operations. Those personnel will be compensated for the work performed on these nonwork days with other days off in accordance with each unit's established program.

The ministries, other central bodies, and the executive committees and bureaus of people's councils will establish special programs for trade, transportation and other units to ensure services to the population 23-26 August 1984.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SWISS DAILY

AU151733 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1503 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 15 at Snagov Hans Peter Platz, director of the BASLER ZEITUNG daily of Switzerland. The Romanian head of state granted an interview on the occasion for the BASLER ZEITUNG daily.

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS -- Budharest AGERPRES 15/8/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received at Snagov on August 15 Kemal Siddique who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Singapore to Romania [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1502 GMT 15 Aug 84 AU] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 15 at Snagov Apolinaire Andriatsiafajato who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1505 GMT 15 Aug 84 AU]

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH TO UNIDO ATTACKED

AU151340 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Bozo Masanovic commentary: "Storm Over UNIDO"]

[Excerpts] A "reorganization" of international economic relations, to which the second term of office of the U.S. Republican President is to be devoted, a term in which a new intensification of the U.S. policy on the most important economic problems should occur, is obviously already beginning. The U.S. representative at the fourth UNIDO conference currently taking place in Vienna and ambassador to the UN Headquarters in Vienna, Richard Williamson, greatly exacerbated the discussions in the Hofburg Palace on measures to increase the developing countries share of world industrial production by the end of this century.

In press statements before the conference, Ambassador Williamson warned representatives of the developing countries that they should not expect much from the discussion on technical assistance. He claimed that his country has thus far given more technical and humanitarian assistance than any other developed nation, while simultaneously threatening that the United States will think hard about whom and for what purpose it will help in the future. He was not stingy with figures to back up his claim. He mentioned 1981, when the developed countries granted $87.9 billion in various kinds of assistance and loans, while the oil exporting countries "merely" contributed $9.9 billion, and the CEMA slightly more than $2 billion.

Obviously, the U.S. representative did not have the OECD official report at his disposal which maintains that the overall assistance granted by the international community in 1983 remained at the same level as the previous year -- $33.6 billion.

However, these figures and percentages do not cause any concern to the developing countries, because it has long been clear to them that it is not possible to increase the development assistance trend, a trend lagging behind the agreed international obligations. What is more disturbing is the tone of the American representative's speech, because in the past one did not hear such warnings, although it was generally known that sometimes U.S. assistance is completely ideologically and politically colored.

Williamson's speech yesterday shows that the White House is still fanning tension in international organizations resulting from its threat to leave UNESCO, and even more from the accusations that certain international organizations should be transformed because they have become too politicized.

This time it is UNIDO that is being attacked, an agency assigned to chart a new industrial strategy that would reduce the differences in the level of development in the world. The developing countries have come to the conference, which is convened only every fourth year, with a program of action that demands nothing new, but only advocates the realization of the agreements adopted 8 years ago, programs which have amounted to precisely nothing because of the developed countries' indifference.

Thus, the increasing danger in the Hofburg is that a process of persuasion between the two negotiating groups will begin as to who is right, instead of -- the conference is already in the second of its three weeks -- fashioning a dialogue on repairing what has been neglected.

Perhaps Williamson's attack is even more calculated. It is expected that the CEMA member-countries will ratify an agreement according to which UNIDO will become an independent organization in the UN system. Perhaps it is not far from the truth to say that the United States has decided to exert pressure on an organization that still does not exist: The egg must be broken while still in the chicken.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Hayden Visits Vojvodina

LD151738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs William Hayden, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia, visited Vojvodina today and had meetings with Tibor Salma, vice president of the Provincial Executive Council, and Miroslav Stajner, president of the Vojvodina Emigrants Society.

Tibor Salma acquainted the visitor with the basic characteristics of the sociopolitical and economic development of the multinational province. He also spoke about the importance of cooperation with Australia because of the low level of commodity trade between Vojvodina and Australia, which pointed to the need to further expand cooperation between Vojvodina and Australian enterprises.

During the talks in the Vojvodina Emigrants Society, a positive assessment was made of the contribution by immigrants of Yugoslav origin, including about 15,000 from Vojvodina, to the advancement of cooperation between Australia and Yugoslavia.

Also mentioned were the activities of a small number of groups and individuals who pursue political-subversive activities against Yugoslavia. Miroslav Stajner, president of the Vojvodina Emigrants Society, told Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs William Hayden about the activities of the Vojvodina Emigrants Society and stressed that the society accepts cooperation only with those emigrant organizations and individuals in Australia who are loyal to their new country and who are favorably inclined toward their country of origin. Michael Wilson, Australian ambassador in Belgrade, also took part in the talks.

The Australian foreign minister also visited the art gallery of the Serbian Cultural Society and a memorial exhibition of paintings of Pavle Beljanski in Novi Sad.

Concludes Visit 15 Aug

LD152240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2154 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, who spent today in Novi Said, returned this evening to Belgrade, where an informal dinner was arranged for him by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Shortly before midnight, Foreign Minister Hayden left by plane for Australia at the end of his official visit to our country.

AUSTRALIA DOING LITTLE TO STOP HOSTILE EMIGRES

AU152114 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 84 p 2

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Shadows Over a Dialogue"]

[Text] On the one hand, can one tolerate the activity of hostile emigres against another country and simultaneously believe that it is possible to conduct a dialogue with that same country without mentioning this problem? This question can be raised by every observer of Yugoslav-Australian relations even when convinced, and rightly so, that the 3-day official visit to our country of William Hayden, Austrialian minister of foreign affairs, that began today is beneficial in many ways.

The question is unavoidable and imposes itself: While the Yugoslav position is -- and this must be said immediately -- unchanged and clear, the Australian position is ambiguous. Naturally, one cannot deny the wish of the Australian officials to make their contribution, through a dialogue with Yugoslavia, to the process of alleviating the undoubtedly difficult international situation and to the process of promoting mutual relations. It is certain that this dialogue contributes to both of these things. It is impossible, however, to ignore the fact that the Australian authorities are doing little to prevent the activity of hostile Yugoslav emigres. In relation to the number of Yugoslav emigrants who play an important positive role in overall relations between the two countries, the number is small, but they are very noisy and their activity is clearly concentrated in all kinds of attacks, primarily terrorist in nature, against our country and on our country itself.

What is the ambiguity in the Australian position?

The latest news from Sydney: The Information Office of the Croatian National Council was opened, naturally, with the knowledge and permission of the authorities. Somebody among those authorities will perhaps now refor to the (non)existence of one or another law (not) preventing this; in these circumstances, somebody will also perhaps refer to, a peculiar view of democracy. And undisturbed, this office in which Pavelic's followers are sitting will call for the destruction of the constitutional system in Yugoslavia, a country with which Australia maintains normal relations. And not only this. It will call for and also work at destroying the Yugoslav constitutional system by "all possible means."

The earlier news: 10 April, the day of the Independent State of Croatia [the working puppet state] was publicly celebrated, again with the permission of the authorities. Then -- flowers were laid at monuments to Drzaz Mihajlovic. And -- demonstrations of Albanian emigrees. And -- the well-known anti-Yugoslav vocabulary was used on television and radio stations financed by the Australian authorities. And -- the gatherings of most diverse, well-known former war criminals and present advocates of terror who, arriving from Australia, Canada, and Venezuela, find in Australia the most peaceful place for demanding -- again publicly and with all possible means -- their kind of Yugoslavia, the kind of Yugoslavia which they irretrievably lost in the war.

Another reminder: In mid-1981, again in Sydney, following several months' training to invade Yugoslavia, nine hardened terrorists appeared in court, but all were quickly released for "lack of evidence." Arms "were no" evidence.

Earlier, however, another 5 anti-Yugoslav terrorists appeared in court and were sentenced to 15 years in prison each for trying to poison the Sydney water supply. Naturally, it should be hoped that the Australian authorities would realize that all terrorism is simply -- terrorism. All terrorism, not only that directed against Australia itself, but directed against Yugoslavia as well. Also, when it is in fact directed against the development of cooperation between Australia and Yugoslavia, cooperation in which Yugoslavia, guided by well-known principles, has always been interested and which would certainly have been considerably more successful had it been deprived of this problem, perhaps the only one in the relations between the two countries.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES LIBYAN CHIEF OF STAFF

LD151940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 15 (TANJUG) — Presidency of Yugoslavia President Veselin Djuranovic has received a message from the revolutionary leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message pertains to some international topics and to Yugoslav-Libyan relations.

The message was delivered in Belgrade today, by Revolutionary Command Council member and inspector-in-chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, Brig Mustafa al-Kharrubi, who is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the Yugoslav Secretariat for National Defence. During the ensuing talk, Djuranovic and Al-Kharrubi assessed that Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation is exceptionally good and prospects exist for its further and all-round promotion.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS ON POLITICAL SECURITY SITUATION

AU151230 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 84

[Dj. Pilcevic report]

[Excerpts] Bajina Basta, 10 Aug -- Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, visited Bajina Basta today.

Ljubicic visited the Tarates work organization and inspected the production halls under construction. Afterwards, a meeting was held in this organization with the political and economic aktiv of the commune.

In his speech, Nikola Ljubicic paid particular attention to the country's political security situation.

Who Does Not Like This Yugoslavia

Some people believe that conditions have been created inside the country for their activities, and they exaggerate our difficulties so as to introduce confusion and provoke destabilization. This has been contributed to by the protracted situation in Kosovo, by the fact that the law is poorly respected, and by the fact that we do not struggle sufficiently against deviations, theft, bribery, and corruption; and there are also social differences, because some people are getting rich in an easy way, Ljubicic said, adding that all this is also encouraged by our opportunism and by the fact that we do not struggle against this.

Having reminded his audience that our system has provided sufficient freedom so that everyone can show his mettle if he is interested in the development of the country and in socialism, Nikola Ljubicic said:

We cannot allow anybody to not respect the Constitution, to not respect the laws of this country, and to violate the Constitution and the laws. Those whose duty it is to struggle for the law and for the implementation of the Constitution also have the duty to arrest people if necessary. Therefore, the fact that some people have been arrested and that some have then been released, and the question of who has been tried and who is to be tried, are all in conformity with the law, and it is not a question of fighting against their views and against their ideas that are not communist and that do not accord with the self-managing socialist system, but of fighting against people who want to change the sociopolitical situation in this country. This means they are struggling against the Constitution and our system, against our legal regulations adopted by this society.

No country allows its Constitution to be violated; no country allows anybody to overthrow its social system. Therefore, we will not allow this either, regardless of what some people and circles abroad think of it. We are faced with the question: Why do some people abroad support the dissidents inside Yugoslavia who advocate that the Constitution not be respected, that the law not be respected, and that Yugoslavia be destabilized? If they are friends of Yugoslavia, if they know our situation, if they know the positions of these people, why do they care so much about them?...They need people who will help to destabilize Yugoslavia, to create a split in our ranks within the multiparty system, to break up the unity of our working people, to break up the unity among our republics, peoples and nationalities, so that they can realize their political aims. Well, we will not let them do it, either the individuals inside Yugoslavia or those abroad who support them. If we made a multiparty system possible in Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia would be brought to the brink of destruction, just as it was by the politicians in 1940-41, Ljubicic added. We must be aware that this is a great danger. It is only if we are united, rallied in the national front of the SAWP, led by the LC, that we can win the battle for a socialist self-managing society.

PRESIDENCY, PRESIDIUM DISCUSS FOREIGN LIQUIDITY

LD152148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered the basic elements of the program aimed at normalizing Yugoslavia's foreign liquidity in the period 1984-90 at a joint session today. Chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, the session was also attended by the highest-ranking officials of the federation and presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces. The introductory report was submitted by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The pressing need for normalizing foreign liquidity within the framework of the country's overall strategy for socioeconomic development was pointed out at the session. Our policy and activity in this field proceeds from the view that more dynamic and stable development and more intensified inclusion in international exchange would reduce the country's indebtedness by raising exports and repaying debts, thus consolidating and widening the conditions needed for the successful and complete realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

It is reported that proceeding from attitudes formulated in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, it was emphasized at the session that ensuring the country's foreign liquidity was one of the most important economic and political tasks and that all economic and social subjects must be involved in its realization. Meeting financial obligations to foreign countries on the basis of a clear strategy aimed at ensuring the country's foreign liquidity is particulary important for Yugoslavia's position and prestige in the international community.

During the discussion it was stressed that, as up to now, in cooperating and maintaining relations with foreign countries and making financial arrangements with international monetary and banking organizations, Yugoslavia will proceed in the future as well from positions of its democratic self-managing socialist development, independent foreign policy and sovereignty, and the principles and attitudes of the policy of nonalignment.

It was stressed that on the basis of the proposed basic elements of the program aimed at normalizing the country's foreign liquidity, the Federal Executive Council, in cooperation with other organs and organizations in the federation and organs of the republics and the provinces, should as quickly as possible prepare, and the SFRY Assembly as quickly as possible adopt, a long-term program aimed at solving the problem of the country's foreign liquidity, especially in the period 1984-90. Coordinated activity is needed within the framework of people, self-managing organs, and delegate assemblies in the creation, adoption, and carrying out of such a program.

To achieve this, it is necessary to step up activities aimed at maintaining the dynamic production growth especially for export, as well as at raising foreign exchange earnings, labor productivity, and the quality of economic activity, curbing inflation and prices, and striving for the consistent realization of the goals of the program of stabilization. It is exceptionally important to continue -- by carrying out the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and making the appropriate changes and additions to individual solutions within the framework of the system and adopting economic policy measures -- to consolidate the self-managing position of workers in the organizations of associated labor and to motivate them with regard to higher exports, as well as to strengthen their role in the whole system of economic relations with foreign countries. It is particularly important to begin preparing joint export programs of reproduction-related organizations of associated labor, which would be an integral part of the entire economy's export and import programs.

Solving the accumulated economic problems of the developing countries and, in particular, the problem of their debts, calls for our country's further intensified political activity on an international scale, especially in the Nonaligned Movement, in order to find acceptable solutions for the overindebtedness of developing countries as part of the organized efforts aimed at establishing the new international order.

The organizations of associated labor, economic chambers, self-managing interest communities, banks, sociopolitical communities, and other responsible factors in society need to even better organize activity aimed at ensuring the country's foreign liquidity was stressed. It is also necessary to strive everywhere to finalize concrete long-term programs for the normalization of foreign liquidity and the reduction of indebtedness. A significant role should be played in this by the organized socialist self-managing forces, and above all, the LC. A contribution should also be made to this by the discussions and actions occasioned by the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.